



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Mr. Meehan also referred to the well known relationship between *Compositæ* and *Umbelliferæ*, and noted the presence of vittæ in the akenes of this plant as a point of agreement between the two orders, uncommon in those of the Composite family.

The Larva of Eurypauropus spinosus.—Mr. J. A. RYDER announced that, in a vial in which he had kept four living specimens of this animal for two months past, he had found a single specimen of its very minute hexagonal larva about one-hundredth of an inch long. It had three segments, and a very rudimentary fourth one, and was of a pale reddish or lilac color; exceedingly compressed, more so relatively than the adults, and with the antennæ bifurcate as in the latter. The specimen in life was almost as wide as long. Remains of the shells of ova were also found in a crevice in the same piece of decayed wood upon which the larva was found, and the adults were seen to get into the same crevice and remain for a day at a time, so that it is fair to infer that they are probably the parents of the larva in question. The finding of this larva places the validity of the species beyond question, and also renders it quite certain that six segments is the normal number in the adult. The ease with which these animals bear confinement for a protracted period gives promise that still other specimens of larvæ may be looked for in the same vial in the course of the season.

Wm. P. Foulke was elected a member.

JULY 1.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Twenty members present.

A paper entitled "On the Genera of Felidæ and Canidæ," by Edw. D. Cope, was presented for publication.

The death of Thomas S. Root, a member, was announced.

JULY 8.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Twenty-five members present.

Fossil Foot Tracks of the Anthracite Coal Measures.—Prof. LEIDY read a letter from Mr. W. Lorenz, Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., referring to the fossil specimen presented this evening by Mr. Wm. D. H. Mason, of